

the requirements of which he has fully satisfied. Sometimes and not infrequently pupils have done considerable work in branches of study which are not in the college curriculum. To obviate these difficulties in recent years, following the advice of the Committee of Thirteen, courses of study in various branches have been arranged which were considered fit for college entrance requirements, but there not being the co operation of a central state authority in forcing secondary schools and universities to adopt this arrangement, it has remained not much more than a suggestion. Two ways to meet these circumstances are open to college authorities. The first is to make compensation for any extra work, allowing such work to be substituted for that required, and the second to allow a student to enter the work of the freshman class on condition that sometime before he presents himself for a graduation diploma, he will complete this entrance work which was in arrears, either in academy or preparatory classes in the school year or during vacation, under recognized private tutors. Notwithstanding these compromises, this system has the glaring and serious fault of an almost entire lack of uniformity and equality of attainments of the students of the same class, a lack which is much greater than could possibly exist under the examination system and university entrance requirements, such as we have in Ontario.

During the college course, the student is entitled to classification as a Freshman, Sophomore, Junior or Senior, if he has made the requisite number of credits. With the back work with which so many pupils enter, it is nearly always impossible for them to meet all the requirements of each term and get off this extra amount of study, so it has been necessary to make a further compromise and allow so much back work for each class, inclusive of the amount still required to be done in the entrance work. The only stipulation

is that all the required work and number of credits in it and the elective work must be completed before the student will be granted a degree and graduation diploma.

There are two classes of colleges in Iowa; denominational colleges supported by private subscriptions and endowment and state institutions supported entirely by state appropriations. Alden, in 1896, states that there were 32 colleges and universities in Iowa which were granting degrees. The majority of these colleges confer the following degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, and the Master's degree according to the same schedule.

The College curriculum is divided therefore into the three courses, classical, philosophical and scientific. In some of the more progressive institutions, a new department has recently been added, that of English and History, subjects, however, in which there is yet great room for development. The number of credits to be obtained differs in every institution. One hundred and ninety-two is considered a heavy exaction in one of the best colleges in the state. To accomplish the work, in nearly every instance four years is required; yet, if it can be done in less time, there is no regulation hindering it. Every class has certain prescribed studies. The work of the Freshman class is all required. In the Sophomore, Junior and Senior years, certain studies must be taken, but the students are permitted to elect others to make up a full schedule of work. The required studies are arranged according to the course and degree wished, while the elective work can be taken in any department. While the elective system is by far the best for a student who has reached a certain, by no means low, standard of perfection in general or required course of studies, it is undoubtedly the worst, where, as in these schools, such a basis of thorough general knowledge is lacking. It results in very evident